THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Sunday News.

THE OLD CLOCK.

"*Here she goes, there she goes!*"—Some years ago there came to this country a family from England, which settled on the upper part of this Island, and opened a public house. Among their chattles was an old clock which they prized more for its age than its actual value, although it had told the hours for years on years with the most commendable fidelity. This clock is now situated in one of the private parlors of the house, and many a time has it been the theme of remark in consequence of its solemnly antique exterior.

A few days since, about dusk, a couple of mad wags drove up to the door of the hotel, seated in a light and beautiful wagon, drawn by a superb bay horse. They sprang out—ordered the ostler to pay every attention to the animal, and to stable him for the *night*. Entering the hotel, they tossed off a glass of wine apiece, bemouthed a cigar, and directed the landlord to provide the best game supper in his power. There was a winsome look in the countenance of the elder—a bright sparkling in his eyes which occasionally he half closed in a style that gave him the air of 'a knowing one," and a slight curving of the corners of the mouth that showed his ability to enjoy, while his whole demeanor made every acute observer sure of his ability to perpetrate a joke. Now and then, when his lips parted and he ran his fingers through his hair with a languid expression, it was evident he was eager to be at work in his vocation—that of a practical joker! The other was a dapper young man, although different in appearance, yet with features which indicated that his mind was well fitted to be a successful co partner with his mate, and a dry pun or gravely delivered witticism was frequently worked off with an air of philosophy or unconcern that gave him at once the credit of being a first rate wit. Supper on the table, these two Yankees were not as dull as a couple generally will be at table, but made mirth and laughter and wit their companions, and as Wine in his parti-colored flowered robes presided, there was a "set out" fit for a prince and his associates. The Yankees ate and drank and were right merry, when the old family clock whirred and whizzed as the hammer on the bell struck one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve! The elder looked up at the old monitor before him, stuck his elbow on the table and looked again steadily for a minute, and then laughed out heartily, awakening the waiter, who was just dozing by the window-sill.

"What in the name of Momus are you laughing at?" asked the dapper Yankee, as he cast his eyes now over and around himself to ascertain where the zest of the joke was concealed. The elder winked slyly, and yawning lazily, slowly raised the fore-finger of his right hand and applied it gracefully to his nose. The dapper man understood the hint.

"Oho! I understand—no you don't come over this child! waiter, another bottle of champaigne." The servant left the room and our heroes inclining themselves over the table held a long conversation in a low tone, when the elder of the two raised his voice, and with an air of satisfaction exclaimed—

"Clocks always go it?"

Then both cautiously rose from their chairs, and advancing to the clock, turned the key of the door, and looked within, the elder in a half inquiring, half decided manner saying—

"Won't it?"

The waiter was on the stairs, and they returned to their seats in a trice, as if nothing had happened—both scolding the waiter, as he entered, for being so lazy on his errand.

Having heard the clock strike one, they were shown to their beds, where they talked in a subdued tone, and finally sunk to sleep. In the morning, they were early up and ordered their horse to be harnessed and brought to the door. Descending to the bar-room, they asked for their bill, and with becoming promptitude paid over the amount due to the bar-keeper. The elder perceiving the landlord through the window, placed his arms upon the bar, and in a serious tone, inquired of the bar-keeper if he would dispose of the old clock. The young man hesitated—he knew not what to answer. The old clock seemed to him such a miserable piece of furniture that he had an impression that it might as well be his as his employer's, yet he could not comprehend why such a person should want such a hideous article. While he was attempting to reply, the good natured landlord entered, and the question was referred to him for an answer.

"I wish to purchase that old clock up stairs! will you sell it?" asked the elder Yankee, while the younger lighted a cigar, and cast his eye over the columns of the Sunday Morning News, which lay upon the table. The landlord who had set no great value upon the clock, except as a heir loom, began to suspect that it might possess the virtues of Martin Hayward's chair, and be filled with dollars; and almost involuntarily, the three ascended the room which contained it.

"The fact is," said the Yankee, "I once won a hundred dollars with a clock like that!"

"A hundred dollars!" ejaculated the landlord.

"Yes! You see there was one like it in a room over in Jersey, and a fellow bet me he could keep his forefinger swinging with the pendulum for an hour, only saying, "Here she goes, there she goes," and I'll do it. I [illegible] money out of him.

"You did? You could'nt walk it out of me. I'll bet you fifty dollars I can do it on the spot!"

"Done!" cried the Yankee.

The clock struck eight, and with his back to the table and the door, the landlord popped into a chair—

"Here she goes, there she goes!" and his finger waved in a curve, his eyes fully fixed on the pendulum. The Yankees behind him interrupted—"Where's the money? Plank the money."

The landlord was not to lose in that way. His forefinger slowly and surely went with the pendulum, and his left disengaged his purse from his pocket, which he threw behind upon the table. All was silent. The dapper man at length exclaimed—

"Shall I deposite the money in the hands of the bar-keeper?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" was the only answer.

One of the Yankees left the room. The landlord heard him go down stairs; but he was not to be disturbed by that trick.

Presently the bar keeper entered, and touching him upon the shoulder, asked—

"Mr. B———, are you crazy? What are you doing?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" he responded, his hand waving the forefinger as before.

The bar-keeper rushed down stairs; he called one of the neighbors and asked him to go up.—They ascended, and the neighbor seizing him gently by the collar, in an imploring voice, said—

"Mr. B———, do not sit here. Come, come down stairs, what can possess you to sit here?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" was the sole reply, and the solemn face and the slowly moving finger settled the matter. He *was mad!*

"He is mad," whispered the friend in a low voice. "We must go for the doctor."

The landlord was not to be duped; he was not to be deceived, although the whole town came to interrupt him. "You had better call up his wife!" added the friend.

"Here she goes, there she goes!" repeated the landlord, and his hand still moved on.

In a minute his wife entered, full of agony of soul "My dear," she kindly said, "look on me. It is your wife who speaks!"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" and his hand continued to go, but his wife would'nt go; she *would* stay, and he thought she was determined to conspire against him and make him lose the wager. She wept and she continned—

"What cause have you for this? Why do you so? Has your wife"——

"Here she goes, there she goes!" and his finger seemed to be tracing her airy progress, for any thing she could ascertain to the contrary.

"My dear," she still continued, thinking that the thought of his child, whom he fondly loved, would tend to restore him, "shall I call up your daughter?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" the landlord again repeated, his eyes becoming more and more fixed and glazed, from the steadiness of the gaze. A slight smile, which had great effect upon the minds of those present, played upon his face, as he thought of the many unsuccessful resorts to win him from his purpose, and of his success in baffling them. The physician entered. He stood by the side of the busy man. He looked at him in silence, shook his head, and to the anxious inquiry of his wife, answered,

"No, madame. The fewer persons here the better. The maid had better stay away; do not let the maid"——

"Here she goes, there she goes!" yet again, again in harmony with the wavering finger, issued from the lips of the landlord.

"A consultation, I think, will be necessary; said the physician. "Will you run for Dr. W——ms?"

The kind neighbor buttoned up his coat and hurried from the room.

In a few minutes Dr. W——ms, with another medical gentleman, entered.

"This is a sorry sight," said he to the Doctor present.

"Indeed it is, sir," was the reply. "It is a sudden attack, one of the"——

"Here she goes, there she goes!" was the sole reply.

The physicians stepped into a corner and consulted together.

"Will you be good enough to run for a barber? We must have his head shaved and blistered," said Dr. W——ms.

"Ah! poor, dear husband," said the lady; "I fear he never will know his miserable wife."

"Here she goes, there she goes!" said the landlord, with a little more emphasis, and with a more nervous yet determined waving of his finger in concert with the pendulum; for the minute hand was near *the twelve*—that point which was to put fifty dollars into his pocket, if the hand arrived at it without his suffering himself to be interrupted.

The wife in a low, bewailing tone continued her utterances—

"No! never; nor of his daughter"—

"Here she goes, there she goes!" almost shouted the landlord, as the minute hand advanced to the desired point.

The barber arrived; he was naturally a talkative man,—and when the doctor made some casual remark, reflecting upon the quality of the instrument he was about to use, he replied—

"Ah, ha! no, Monsieur, you say very bad es razor—tres beautiful—eh?—look—look—very fine, is'nt she?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" screamed the landlord, his hand waving on—on, and his face gathering a smile, and his whole frame in readiness to be convulsed with joy.

The barber was amazed. "Here she goes, there she goes!" he responded in the best English he could use—"Vare? vare shall I begin? Vat is dat he say?"

"Shave his head at once!" interrupted the doctor, while the lady sank into a chair.

"Here she goes—there she—goes!" for the last time cried the landlord, *as the clock struck the hour of nine*, and he sprang from his seat in an ecstacy of delight, screaming at the top of his voice, as he skipped about the room—

"I've won it!—I've won it!"

"What?" said the bar keeper.

"What?" echoed the doctors.

"What?" re-echoed the wife.

"Why, the wager—fifty dollars!" But seeing men who induced him to watch the clock, he asked the bar-keeper—

"Where are those young men who supped here last night? eh, quick, where are they?"

"They went away in their wagon nearly an hour ago, sir!" was the reply.

The truth flashed like a thunderbolt through his mind. They had taken his pocket-book with the one hundred and seven dollars therein, and decamped—a couple of swindling sharpers, with wit to back them! The story is rife on all men's tongues in the neighborhood where this affair occurred, and the facts are not otherwise than here set down;" but we regret that the worthy landlord, in endeavoring to overtake the rascals, was thrown from his own wagon, and so severely injured as to be confined to his room at the present moment, where he can watch the pendulum of his clock at his leisure.

On Subterraneous and Ominous Sounds.—Sir John Herschell has lately considered this subject, and conjectures that the noises of Nacoos in Arabia may be owing to the subterraneous production of steam, by the generation and condensation of which, under certain circumtances, sounds are well known to be produced.

He also remarks, that wherever extensive subterraneous caverns exist, communicating with each other, or with the atmosphere, by means of small orifices, considerable differences of temperature may occasion currents of air to pass through these apertures, with sufficient velocity for producing sonorous vibrations. The sounds described by Humboldt, as heard at sunrise by those who sleep on certain granite rocks, on the banks of the Orinoco, may be explained on this principle.

The sounds produced at sunrise by the statue of Memnon, and the twang, like the breaking of a string, heard by the French naturalists to proceed from a granite mountain at Carnac, are viewed by him as referable to a different cause, viz: To pyrometric expansions and contractions of the heterogeneous material, of which the statue and mountain consist. Similar sounds, and from the same cause, are emitted, when heat is applied to any connected piece of machinery; and the snapping often heard in the bars of a grate affords a familiar example of this phenomenon.

The following amusing account of an ominous sound is given by Gardner, in his book on the 'Music of Nature:' "In one of the baronial castles of the North, which has been uninhabited for years, there were heard at times such extraordinary noises as to confirm the opinion among the country people that the place was haunted. An old story was current, that an heir apparent had been murdered by an uncle that he might possess the estate. This wicked man, however, after enjoying it for a time was so annoyed by the sounds in the castle, that he retired with an uneasy conscience from the domain, and died in France.

'Not many years ago, the property descended to a branch of the female line (one of the heroes of Waterloo) who, nothing daunted, was determined to make this castle his place of residence. As the noises were a subject of real terror to his tenantry, he formed the resolution of sleeping in the castle on the night he took possession, in order to do away those superstitious fears. Not a habitable room could be found except one occupied by an old gardener and his wife in the western turret, and he ordered his camp bed to be set up in that apartment.

'It was in the autumn, at night-fall, that he repaired to the gloomy abode, leaving his servant at the village inn, and dismissing the antiquated pair to take lodgings at a farm hard by. It was one of those nights which are checkered with occasional gleams of moonshine and darkness, when the clouds are riding in a high wind.

'He slept well for the first two hours, and was then awakened by a low mournful sound that ran through the apartments. This warned him to be up and accoutred. He descended the turrets stairs with a brilliant light, which, on coming to the ground floor, cast a gigantic shadow of himself on the high embattled walls. Here he stood and listened, when presently a hollow moan ran through the corridor, and died away. This was followed by one of a higher key, which directed his footsteps with more certainty to the spot. Pursuing the sound, he found himself in the hall of his ancestors, and, vaulting upon the large oaken table, set down his lamp, and, folding his cloak about him, determined to wait for the appearance of all that was terrible.

'The night which had been stormy, became suddenly still, the dark flitting clouds had sunk below the horizon, and the moon insinuated her silvery light through the chinks of the mouldering pile.—As our hero had spent the morning in the chase, Morpheus came unbidden, and he fell asleep upon the table. His dream was short; for close upon him issued forth the horrid groan; amazed, he started up, and sprang at the unseen voice, fixing, with a powerful blow, his Toledo steel in the arras. The blade was fast, and held him to the spot. At this moment, the moon shot a ray that illuminated the hall, and showed that, behind the waving folds, there lay the cause concealed. His sword he left, and to the turret retraced his steps.

'When morning came, a welcome crowd, greeting, asked if he had met the ghost. "O yes," replied the knight; "dead as a door-nail; behind the screen he lies, where my sword has pinned him fast; bring the wrenching bar, and we'll haul the disturber out." With such a leader, and broad day to boot, the valiant throng tore down the screen, where the sword was fixed, when lo! in a recess lay the fragments of a chapel organ, and the square wooden trunks, made for hallowed sounds, were used as props to stay the work when the hall was coated round with oak. The wondering clowns now laughed aloud at the mysterious voice. It was the northern blast that found its way through the crannies of the wall to the groaning pipes that alarmed the country roun for a century."—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.*

Perseverance.—It is a precept as good in commerce as in theoretic philosophy, to make the best of ill fortune, and in every instance get all that we can. If there is seldom any good so perfect as not to have its alloy of ill, so is there as seldom any disappointment so complete, as to leave no hook of hope. It is a lesson that we have learned from experience, that if half the time and natural vigor which is usually consumed in lamenting a misfortune, were employed in remedy, there are few disappointments which will not admit of alleviation.

Discontent.—How universal it is!—we never yet knew the man who could say, "I am contented." Go where you will, among rich or poor, the man of competance or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of mourning and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune around the cask—"ah," said he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round like a dog, driving at a hoop. "Heigh ho, sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron glowed on his anvil—"this is life with a vengence! melting and frying one's self over a burning fire." "Oh that I was a carpenter," ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lap stone, "here am I day after day, wearing my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in a little 7 by 9 room." "Heigh ho! I am sick of this out door work," exclaims the carpenter, broiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; "if I were only a tailor!" "This is too bad," perpetually cries the tailor, 'to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the time; would that mine was a more active life." "Last day of grace, Banks won't pay, what shall I do!" grumbles the merchant, "I had rather be a truck horse, a dog, any thing!" "Happy fellow! groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some dry musty record, "I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brains on this tedious question." And so through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their peculiar calling. If I were only this or that, or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry, any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

Singular Contest—Battle with an Eagle.—Tuesday last was a very disagreeable day. The wind blew a hurricane, the snow filled the air and the weather was immensely cold. A young man saw an eagle alight near the barn, in which he was at work, at the corner of Pine and South Division streets, apparently fatigued and seeking shelter from the storm, he threw a little stick at the royal bird, and as that did not startle him, conceived the bold idea of taking him alive. With no other arms than those with which nature had provided him, he advanced towards the eagle, which immediately attacked him, striking at him with its beak, wings and talons. The young man defended himself with his fists, and the battle lasted for ten or fifteen minutes, when the eagle flew off a short distance and alighted. Again the youth advanced, and again the eagle attacked him, with the same result as before, and this was repeated a number of times.

The contest lasted three hours and a half, and the eagle was finally secured without injury, and brought to the city. It was a bald eagle of large size, measuring nine feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other. The young man is wounded in several places by the claws of the eagle, and received many severe blows from its beak and wings. A number of times during the contest the eagle rose in the air to a considerable height, and then made a rapid descent at his face; and he says he several times thought the eagle would "get the better of him." When he succeeded in capturing him, they were nearly a mile and a half from the place where the contest commenced, and he was nearly exhausted from protracted exertion. He says he would not willingly risk a similar battle. —*Buffalo Mercury.*

A true Incident.—When Mr. Cambreleng moved, in Saturday night's setting, that the House go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take up certain appropriation bills.

Mr. Chambers asked to withdarw the motion to enable him (Mr. C.) to make a statement; and Mr. Cambreleng having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Chambers said the statement he wished to make, related to a matter affecting himself, in some degree, and he would therefore barely submit it to the House to do in the matter what might seem right and proper. He said he had for some weeks past, and during the last session, been waylaid about the rotunda and on the stairs and passage of the Capitol by a lean, hungry, starved-looking man, who met him at every turn, and the vision of whose ghastly face haunted him even in his hours of rest.

This man had been one of the real laboring men; a sub-contractor—who had macadamized the beautiful avenue immediately in front of the capitol during a period of deep calamity and distress in the city, when the cholera prevailed. The superintendant of the work having reserved the right to abrogate the contract for any delay or suspension of the work, refused to permit the contractor to suspend it, but sent physicians among the laborers to advise them not to work early in the morning or late in the evening, and not to work hard at any time. Disease, death, and alarm dispersed the greater part of the operative force, the contractor was ruined, and the sub-contractor was involved in all the worst consequences of the failure, and in debt for a great part of the labor.

He had repeatedly been imprisoned for debt, and separated from an interesting family for want of bread to feed them; disease had followed, and the man was now, and had been, for many months, here soliciting justice at the hands of the Government, in a state of actual suffering for the comforts of life, while this Government owed him upward of five thousand dollars, which for years he has been begging for—yes begging for justice—for he is broken in spirit, and suffering has almost made him mad. The Senate (Mr. C said) had at last passed a bill for his relief, and this day while the House was in session, the Committee over which he had the honor to preside (and it was high honor to preside over that committe, for they earned their daily bread,) had examined the bill and ordered him to ask leave to report it without amendment, and ask a departure from all the rules which might obstruct its commitment to a committee of the whole; and he would even ask that it should go to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Cambreleng [illegible] to add that he had some doubt whether [illegible]

the committee of claims emerged from their [illegible] the poor fellow, as usual, was in waiting [illegible] door in fear and trembling, and on being told [illegible] committee had decided to recommend to the [illegible] to pass his bill, and that every effort would be [illegible] to get through, his sallow face turned pale as [illegible] and the fountains of his eyes overflowed, and [illegible] members of the committee, without exception, though not greatly given to the "melting mood," joined the poor fellow's undignified expression of feeling. He, unfortunate man, again saw in prospect his suffering wife and little ones [illegible] around him, and himself freed from the danger of a return to his prison—it depended upon the [illegible] whether it should be so or not.

(The good feeling of the House was [illegible] by a general cry of "leave, leave." [illegible] afterwards specially taken up in order [illegible] ted to the House, and after 4 o'clock [illegible] ing.)—*National Intelligencer.*

Ruins of Carthage.—We may have [illegible] on the history of Hannibal and ancient [illegible] theme of such interest in the Roman [illegible] indefatigable Sir Grenville Temple [illegible] six months in executing excavations [illegible] borhood of the site of Carthage, [illegible] have been rewarded by a variety of [illegible] discoveries. In the ruins of the [illegible] Cœlestis, at Ganath, the protecting [illegible] thage, he found about 700 coins, [illegible] of glass, and earthenware utensils [illegible] remarkable and unexpected of his discoveries has been that of a villa on the sea shore, [illegible] under ground. Eight chambers have been [illegible] ly cleared, and their form and decorations [illegible] that the house belonged to some distinguished personage. The walls are painted, and the [illegible] is paved in super mosaic, in the style of those of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and representing a variety of objects, such as marine divinities of both sexes, fishes of different species, [illegible] vessel with women dancing on the [illegible] rounded by martial admirers, [illegible] leopards, zebras, bears, gazelles, [illegible] birds. In the different chambers were found several human skeletons, supposed to be those of warriors killed during the storming of the [illegible]

In another house Sir Grenville has also discovered various interesting mosaics, representing [illegible] intors combating with animals in the arena, [illegible] the name of each combatant written over his head. In another part are men breaking in young horses. It is to be hoped that Sir Grenville will soon give full particulars of his interesting discoveries.

Agricultural.

From the Farmers' Advocate.

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS.

Our Agriculture, though the main spring of other employments, and the source on which they all depend, and from which they must all be measurably supplied, is really in a *deplorable* condition, of which undeniable proofs are plainly presenting themselves to the view of every observing individual, in the evident deterioration of our lands. The very same fields which but a few years ago, were capable of producing 30 or 40 bushels of corn to the acre, now, with the same culture, will not produce *half* that quantity, and indeed many fields which not more than twenty years ago were [illegible] land, are now abandoned as useless, thrown out to common, washed into gullies, and [illegible] for pasturage. Now these are [illegible] candid man who has been acquainted with the agricultural career for the above [illegible] will attempt to decy.

We are required to cultivate the [illegible] to procure the indispensable necessaries [illegible] but we read in the fable, that the boy found cause of regret, that he had killed his goose which laid him golden eggs, in order to obtain sudden riches; and if we are not *grossly* mistaken, many farmers have regretted, and many more will have cause to reflect, when too late, on the course they have taken in cultivating their lands, whereby they have destroyed fertility, and rendered them unproductive and useless; when, had they have pursued a judicious course, instead of exhausting they might have improved their fertile properties, and in the same time realized much greater profits than they have hitherto done, with the same exertions.

The next injury will perhaps be, in what manner can we cultivate our lands, so as to improve their fertilitiy, and at the same time realize greater profits with the same exertions?

For successful efforts in pursuit of these desirable objects, we would recommend the following rules.

First. Cultivate less ground.—We have almost universally witnessed in our estimation, a considerable curtailment of clear profits, occasioned by over croping; so that the performance of the labor could neither be so *well* nor so *timely* executed, both of which we consider very essential to the farmer.

Secondly. What you undertake, do well.—"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Our farmers too generally suffer quite serious losses, by performing their work in a slovenly manner.

Thirdly. Cultivate more extensively Root crops and Artificial Grasses.—It is next to an impossibility for a farmer to accumulate wealth without these auxiliaries, or a heavy tax upon the constitution and his soil, and too often upon his morals.

Fourthly. Observe the strictest economy in collecting and preserving manures, and applying them to the soil, so as to obtain the greatest possible benefit.—We generally see this prime source of wealth most shamefully neglected; and yet those who most neglect their [illegible] the very persons we hear making the loudest complaints of lack of means to make manure.

Fifthly. Adopt a system [illegible] in each [illegible]

...crop of clover, or some other artificial grass, ... a choice piece of soil has been subjected ... rendered unproductive in a few years, by a continued succession of grain crops, without any ... renewing process.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Large Exportation of Flour.—The tide has turned. Less than a year ago, the arrival of vessels loaded with foreign wheat was a common occurrence. Now, we notice that the British ship Britannia, which was towed to sea on Wednesday morning, had on board 8,500 barrels of flour, for the Liverpool market; that the packet ship Algonquin takes out 4,000 barrels, or more, and that the cargo of the British barque Minerva, also bound to Liverpool, is to consist principally of flour.—Large shipments to England have also been made from New York—*Ledger.*

Law against carrying deadly weapons.—The Legislature of *Alabama* has just enacted a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that "If any person shall carry concealed about his person, any species of fire-arms, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the same, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the judge of said court."

A bad decision.—Chief Justice Parks, of New Hampshire has decided that a payment of any kind made in bills of any bank after it has failed, though the fact of the failure may not be known at the time to either of the parties, is not valid in law. The decision is on the ground that the receiver of the bills did not receive what he agreed to take, namely, money, or its legal representative, which the bills failed to be on the failure of the bank.

A resolution has passed the house of representatives of Michigan, *without a dissenting voice*, instructing the judiciary committee to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The Jews moving for Palestine.—Within a few years, great numbers have gone thither. They amount now to above 40,000, and are increasing in multitude by large annual additions. In the first days of this month a large number of Israelites from the States of Morocco arrived at Marseilles, in order to embark there for the coast of Syria, and proceed thence on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Value of Rail Roads.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday says:

It is said that 500 persons left Baltimore on Tuesday, for this city. Their fare was then $2,000—a good days work, even without calculating the passengers from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and the freight of merchandize each way.

Caution.—A thief recently inclosed to a gentleman of New Orleans, a check for $6,000, which had been advertised in the Bulletin for *six months*. The thief had taken it from the table of the steamboat, where letters are usually delivered, and where the owner had carelessly left it.

Strawberries and Snow.—If any symbols could proclaim our hybrid climate, they are found in the following paragraph:

They had strawberries and snow in Mobile, at the latest dates.

Texas vs. Duelling.—The grand jury of the county of Harrisburg in Texas, has presented the savage custom of Duelling. Speaking of the duellist, this presentment says:

"We take the high and elevated ground that a duellist is a murderer in every sense of the term, and deserves to have stamped upon his brow, a brand black and burning as was placed by the Great Jehovah on the guilty Cain. His constant practice for the purpose of making himself a proficient in the use of weapons to be handled in deadly combat, fixes upon him the charge of malice aforethought. He has not the excuse of the culprit arraigned at the bar for manslaughter, because the law does, as it ever must, make some allowance for the weakness of human frailty and the force of human passions.

English National Debt.—Canning, when speaking of her national debt, said that England was bound to keep the peace in the sum of eight hundred millions pounds.

American Manufactures.—It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser that an agent was despatched last year from Russia to this country, for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, and that his orders, to the amount of $100,000, were executed in Lowell, Massachusetts, and the machines shipped from Boston last summer.

Quick Travelling.—Passengers from Richmond, Virginia, left that place on Thursday last, at dark, and arrived in Philadelphia by three o'clock on Friday, passing through Fredricksburg, where they arrived at 10 o'clock on Thursday night—left there at ten, and arrived in Philadelphia at three o'clock on Friday afternoon—making a journey of over three hundred miles in the short space of fifteen hours. So says a correspondent of the United States Gazette.

Dreadful Accident.—On Sunday night an explosion took place in Heth's pit, (a coal mine situated about twelve miles from Richmond, in the county of Chesterfield,) by which it is said that sixty-three negroes have been killed or buried alive. The shaft is 600 feet deep—deeper, probably, than any other in the United States—and as the falling in of earth has been considerable, there is no probability that any of the persons below, if now alive, can be extricated.

Mr. Pasrron appears to be employed as a travelling missionary for Mr. Clay at present. He has recently made a great speech of the high pressure order (puff! puff! puff!) on *Mr. Clay and himself*, in which he glorifies the former as the only man to be entrusted with the sceptre, and more than insinuates that the latter is a *greater* man than he is generally taken for.—*Char. Mercury.*

The disputed territory in Maine is prolific not only in rivers, mountains and lakes, but those said freaks of nature are happy in their copartnerships. For example:

Rivers—Upper Kennebec, Quoddy Roosk.

Aroostoos Indians.—Seven Chiefs of their tribe headed by a venerable old Warrior "Blacksmith," successor to Red Jacket, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and at 12 o'clock were received by His Honor, the Mayor, in the Governor's room, at 12 o'clock. The Mayor was addressed by a Chief named Jamieson, in the Indian tongue, which was interpreted into elegant and flowing English by the interpreter, a graduate from Yale College. They stated that the object of their visit to Washington had been to urge upon the President, with whom they had an interview, the impropriety of driving them from their lands. (Such a proposition having been made by a Senator from this State.) They produced documents signed by General Washington, guaranteeing protection to them and their rights. Also, papers signed by Governors to the same effect. They iterated protestations of friendship for their white brethren, but spoke pretty positively about not leaving their old hunting grounds.

The Mayor made a suitable reply, and after partaking of some refreshments, they retired to their lodgings at the Western Hotel in Cortlandt-street.

Extract of a letter from Galveston, Texas, to a gentleman of this city dated Feb. 22d, 1839.

"As respects your letter for information as to the cotton market, we would answer, that there will be ginned in this part of Texas, this year, from 6 to 7,000 bales; and it is sold at the plantations from 10 to 12 cents, New Orleans money. Messrs McKinney and Williams, have bought the largest portion that was for sale, and are shipping it direct to Liverpool. Heretofore they have shipped via. Baltimore. They are daily expecting two vessels from England, and will load them, together with one of their own. If the season is good this year, there will be 20,000 bales shipped from this port. Our port is quite lively—20 to 30 vessels here generally at a time. We have three steam packets running to New Orleans twice a month each, and one to Mobile will be in trade in the course of two weeks; and the steam ship Charleston, is daily expected. Five steam boats ply between here and Houston tri-weekly, and the emigration is constantly on the increase; the arrivals cannot fall short of 150 per week, by water—planters generally come by land. Land is rising rapidly, and towns advancing, as if by magic. Provision are scarce and command high prices.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

One Thousand School Houses have been built, and are now building in Ohio, under the new Common School law of the State, as we learn by the recent report of the Superintendent, Samuel Lewis. It is further stated that the several county law courts are exercising a praiseworthy caution in appointing School Examiners, whose business it is to license teachers. The cause of education appears to be engaging as much of the public attention in Ohio, as any other branch of State policy.

The Great Presbyterian Case.—The Phiadelphia U. S. Gazette, says:—Mr. Randall concluded his opening on Wednesday. Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, was called as a witness by the relators. His testimony was chiefly as to the organization of the General Assembly of 1830. He also replied to many questions relative to the proceedings of the General Assembly which met in the church on Washington Square, and also in relation to the proceedings of the meeting for consultation held in the Washington Square church, previous to the meeting of that General Assembly.

In the course of Dr. Patton's examination a question of the admissibility of testimony arose which caused a spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Preston, Wood, Randall, Ingersoll, Hubbell Meredith and Sergeant shared.

When Dr. Patton had closed his testimony, Judge Jessup was called—he was examined on the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1837. The court, however, adjourned during an argument upon some question raised by one of the Counsel.

A Poser.—A paper gives the following account of a debate in the Texas Senate, on a "bill fixing the value of coins."

"Mr. Dunn said he saw no use in passing this bill as it was evident that this precious metal was scarce; in fact, we have none. Mr. Dunn was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who produced a silver dollar by way of correcting the gentleman, Whereupon Mr. Dunn sat down and the bill passed."

Sketch of Fox.—The following sketch of Charles James Fox, from the new novel of "Melton Mowbray," will recall the outward presentment of that great man to such of his acquaintance as survive him: "The most conspicuous (of a group at Brookes') was a short stout man, who, from his breadth of figure, and slouching slovenly style of dress and figure, looked even shorther than he was; his hair was cropped short behind and unpowdered; his features were large and course; his manner inelegant; nay, he frequently indulged in the profane habit of poking his hands into his breeches or waistcoat pockets, and still more, often committed the other vulgarity of thrusting his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat; and yet it was impossible to look upon the eyes which flashed from beneath their dark and shaggy eyebrows, or the power and expression which beamed around the mouth, and call or think him vulgar.—Such was Fox, when silent; but hear him in the Senate: mark him as he kindles with his theme: see him gasping, struggling to pour forth the foaming depths which choaked his utterance, till at length—as his clenched hand fell with a giant's force upon the trembling table—the flood-gates of the mind were burst and the nation now listened with awe to the overwhelming power of argument which thundered from his lips; now was carried with the stream of stern and missive eloquence, or stood dazzled and transfixed by the flashes of his wit; witness this but once, and all was forgotten but the transcendant genius of a man who seemed to have been formed in Nature's widest contrast to his great and gifted rival.—*London paper.*

Go Ahead!—The very last Yankee notion is *steam bread!* It is very light and palatable and it is said if a man eats a moderate slice of it away he goes, whizzing along, at almost any rate he chooses. The Baltimore Transcript says, that it is vastly superior to the patent pocket steam boilers which are in vogue in some parts of the country. The day is fast approaching which will see "every man his own steam engine," and the inhabitants of cities popping out of doors, lighting up a lucifer and whizzing off in various directions, at a speed too great to calculate. Go ahead!

If "Death loves a shining mark," the King of Terrors has been gratified this month, in France, with a number, of whom the most prominent are three—the Duke of Fitz James, a great chief or idol of the Legitimists; Broussais, the thrice famous doctor, inventor and dictator; Marshal Lobau, ... and Descartes, a lineal descendant of the arch metaphysician whom Locke dethroned; and in honor of whose memory the French Government bestowed a pension on the scion. Fitz James was the great grandson of Marshal Berwick, natural child of James 2d, the expelled monarch of England.

Our Minister at Vienna.—A letter from Mr. Muhlenburg, says,—

"I have had my solemn audience with the Emperor, as they call it here—it was conducted with a good deal of pomp and ceremony.—I have also been presented to the Empress, the Empress' mother, and the brothers and uncles of the Emperor. Each have their seperate courts, women as well as men, each their grand master of ceremonies, and each must be waited on separately in full dress. They all received me with great kindness and attention, and I have every reason to be pleased with my reception. Prince Metternich, the Prime Minister, is very polite, and so are the members of the corps diplomatique: all are greatly pleased and surprised at my German. The truth is, I speak it as well as the best of them; the Vienna dialect is worse than any you hear in America."

The New Orleans Courier of March 11, has the following paragraph:

An American Consul Murdered under Sanction of Mexican Authorities.—We have seen a letter addressed to one of our most respectable houses in this city, from the coast of Mexico, from undoubted authority, which states that Mr. Langdon, the American Consul for Laguna De Terminas, died a few days previous from blows received from a negro at Laguna, (under the sanction of one of their justices,) and after being most cruelly treated, he was sent to a dungeon, where he remained three nights with condemned criminals, from whence he succeeded in escaping with his lady to a small village between that and Campeachy, where he died of his wounds. His lady had gone up to Campeachy, and an order from the old judge had followed her to bring her back to Laguna, to answer the charges against her husband.

Monument to De Witt Clinton.—Mr. Lawrence, of the Committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Governor on this subject, reported on Friday in favor of erecting a suitable monument in the capitol Park, under direction of the Governor. The committee suggests, without, however, having fixed on any definite plan, that the monument shall consist of a single block of marble in the form of an obelisk, standing upon a base or plinth, with a suitable inscription and a medallion likeness of Governor Clinton sunk upon one of the faces.

It has been ascertained that a block of a proper size can be procured from the Onondaga quarries, and delivered at Albany in a finished state, for the sum of $5,000—the same material used in constructing the large locks on the Erie Canal: which it seems is not only durable, but susceptible of a high polish. A specimen of the marble is deposited in the Assembly Chamber. The committee estimate the whole expense of such a monument as they contemplate, at $10,000.—*N Y. Express.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.

The Tables Turned.—Under the marine head it will be seen that the packet ship Orleans has brought to this city from New York $100,000 in specie, consigned to Mr. A. Lanfear and the cashier of the Citizen's Bank. Trade has now taken its proper course. Exchange is so much in favor of this city that the New York merchants find it profitable to ship specie hither instead of drawing bills, as formerly, when bills on New Orleans were at a discount in New York. Without being intimately acquainted with the mysteries of banking, it seems to us that our monied institutions, by prudent and proper management, could easily retain exchange in its present wholesome state. It is difficult, indeed, to discover in what manner the course of exchange could be rendered unfavorable to this city by the trade with New York. The exports hence to that place greatly exceed the amount of imports from New York to this place, and unless it be through a kind of legerdemain, similar to that which was formerly practised by the United States Bank, we cannot imagine how we can ever be indebted to the north, to such a degree as to reduce exchange on New Orleans to 3, 4, even 15 per cent discount in New York, as it was twelve months ago. Even the notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania are not (or were not a short time since) received in deposite at any of the banks of this city, save and except its own branch, the Merchants Bank; and it was doubtful, two weeks, ago whether even that affiliated institution would take the currency of the great bank. What a change has been wrought by the lapse of a few months! At first it was said that our banks could not resume the payment of specie till exchanges with the north were equalized. It was replied that exchanges would not and could not be equalized so long as the currency of the north was sound and ours was not. It was then said that our banks could never redeem their liabilities until they procured a circulating medium from Mr. Biddle. A committee of bank presidents wrote him a letter, humbly supplicating him to furnish them with a few millions to begin with; and he replied that he would graciously supply them with the means of paying their debts so soon as his notes could be signed. The first day of January came, the day fixed by the banks for paying their notes in specie—and not only did they resume without embarrassment or difficulty but it was found that several of them had been paying out specie for their notes for several weeks previously. When the inquiry was made after Biddle's circulating medium, it was not to be found—the return was *non est inventus.*

It is *non est inventus* still—not only so, but the institutions which were most clamorous for Biddle's assistance are precisely those which are most positive in refusing to receive his paper on any terms, and to reward their loyalty he is getting hold of all their specie to ship to Mississippi to pay his advances on cotton and to meet his instalments due and becoming due to the Union Bank of that state. This is the age of humbug.—*Louisia.*

COCOONERIES IN GERMANTONW.

The Silk Business will be fairly commenced in this place, the approaching season. The Cocoonery now nearly completed by Mr. Physic, is an immense structure, beautifully located on a commending site; and will feed, it is estimated, between three and four millions of worms. It is built on the most approved plan, embracing every convenience and advantage so neccessary to the successful prosecution of the business. About one million of worms, we are informed, will be fed the ensuing season, under the superintendence of Mr. K. Spencer, a gentleman well qualified for the task, and under whose control the most successful results may be anticipated. His attention to visiters to the building, and his kindness in explaining matters of interest connected with the business, have afforded ...

Another Cocoonery, of quite extensive dimensions, is also in the course of erection, by Mr. Harmon Osler. It is also beautifully situated on elevated ground, within a short distance of the town, where the soil is eminently calculated for the growth of the tree for feeding. Mr. O. contemplates feeding, the coming season, about one hundred thousand worms—and being among the earliest in the business, will doubtless, from his experience, be fully successful.

There are several other persons who are making arrangements to feed considerable numbers of worms so that the yield of the raw material, may be estimated at something pretty handsome, and certainly very creditable to the enterpize of the village. It may be viewed as an auspicious beginning and indicative of what Germantown is destined to do five years. That she will become as celebrated for her silk, as she long has been for her, "woollen productions," is as clear as the sun at noonly—and that will be "glory enough" for the remainder of the present half century.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Act of Congress providing for the commencement of three steam vessels of war, appropriates $330,000 for that purpose.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1839.

Things Coming Right.—In another column will be found an article from a New Orleans paper which shows that exchanges are still in favor of that city. Specie is shipped round by a hundred thousand dollars at a time. This is as it should be according to the laws of trade, and this is the way it will be, so long as we can keep from being established another National Bank to *regulate* the exchanges, and force them against the South. The article referred to also notices another important fact; that the Banks in New Orleans, actually *refuse* to receive on deposit, the notes of the United States Bank, and we learn from another source that these notes are now *below par* in that city. So much for the aid afforded by Mr. Biddle, and humbly supplicated by these Banks to enable their resumption. The fact is Mr. Biddle with all his "financial skill" begins to miss the Government deposits. He will not only miss the profits that he derived from the people's money, but finds, moreover, that he is not altogether so omnipotent in "regulating exchanges." With more than twenty millions of the public money annually under his control, he was possessed of a giant power, and little mindful was he of the admonition that "it was tyrannous to use it like a giant:"—but thanks to fortune, this Sampson has been "shorn of his locks," and we hope the people will never permit them to grow out again.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We had marked for notice a week or two since the following extract from the "Southern Citizen," which gives some real indications that the people of Randolph are not fast asleep. This Factory now going up will make the second or third in that County. We believe one has been in operation for a year or two at "Cedar Falls," the place mentioned below. If good water power, a healthy climate, and cheapness of labor and provisions can secure success, our neighbors of Randolph will enjoy it. So may they: their spirit and enterprise deserve it.

FRANKLINSVILLE.

On Monday, the 4th inst., we had the pleasure of witnessing the deliberations of the Randolph Manufacturing Company in general meeting, and were, indeed, highly gratified with the manly spirit and unanimity of sentiment that pervaded the Company. Since the commencement of their works, but one short year ago, a little village has sprung up at the place, which has assumed the name of Franklinsville, embrading some eight or ten respectable families. A retail store of goods has just been opened here on private capital.—And the Company have now resolved to establish another on a part of their corporate funds. Franklinsville is but two miles below Cedar Falls; and the aggregate capital now employed at the two places, and likely to be invested in a short time cannot be less than fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

New Hampshire.—The elections in this State have recently taken place, and resulted in a very considerable gain in favor of the Administration party, which has prevailed by large majorities.—Setting aside all party considerations which are lost in the magnitude of the more important question which was involved, we see with great satisfaction the re-election, by an increased majority, of *Mr. Atherton*, the introducer, as will be recollected, of the anti-abolition resolutions, last session of Congress. This we regard as one of the very best assurances which we could have afforded to us, of the existence in N. England of a desire to check the fanatical spirit manifested in the mad schemes of Abolitionism: it is highly gratifying to know that Mr. Atherton's constituents so approved his course on this prominent subject as to give him a renewed and increased support.

"THE REPUBLICAN" is the title of a new paper just commenced in Washington in this State by *George Houston, Esq.*, Editor and Publisher; the first number, which we have received, gives promise that it will be ably conducted. The Republican comes forward under the banner of State Rights, to battle in the good cause; we hope to receive from it efficient aid, and trust that the genuine Republicans of that part of the State will see the advantages and necessity of having a sentinel on the watch-tower, of the professed faith of the Republican. The Editor has our hearty greeting and best wishes.

COTTON FACTORY.—A sufficient amount has, we learn, been subscribed to ensure the erection of a Cotton Factory in this place. The Company has been accordingly organized, and the work may now be considered as sure of accomplishment.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Last week was held our Superior Court in this County, His Honor, *Judge Nash* presiding. There were no cases of importance on the Docket.

[Editors Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, March 23, 1839.

Our business has been rather limited the past week. Cotton—very little has been sold and the highest price we notice was $13 75, for a lot not very prime; a better is had this week than has been offered to cotton. Oats have been in plentifully this week and sales have been made from 51 to 55 cents, a few at 5 or 6 cents per bushel; corn does not come in but brings $1 readily; leaf tobacco, none; flour appears to settle down at $6, 6 50, a 7 00, for inspected. Bacon continues to come in plenty. feathers are dull at 45 to 10; fish are plenty in our market—shad and roe.

Our market is well supplied with groceries and the last arrivals an addition of some 250 packages of goods.

During the last ten days our town has been infested, we suppose, by some loafers, as several stores have been broken into at night, though they have done but little damage in any place they have been into as yet. They are pursuing the real Benton plan,—removing only the deposites of silver change found in the drawers, and rejecting what little of the rag currency they find, with disdain. Two or three have been taken up and committed to jail, but more of the same clan seem to be abroad as one or two stores were entered last night but nothing but specie taken.

Arrived, on Monday 18th instant, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Post-Boy, Diligence and Messenger in tow, having full freight of dry goods, groceries, &c., &c., for sundry merchants in town, and for Jno. B. Troy, Rev. Peter Doub, Theophilus ... Wm. Albright, Cane Creek Manufacturing Co., J. Cowles, J. Stanley, Cowles & Wilcox, C. Mc... C. Hamblin, D. Clarke, Salem Manufacturing Company, J. M. A. Drake, Armstrong & Mebane, J. ... Blum, A. H Lindsay, J. Banner, J. Jacobus, ... & Scott, Henry A. London, E. W. & S. H. C... J. M. Worth, A. Murchison, D. McNair, W. ... and P. Loring, in the interior.

Departed, Tuesday 19th instant, steamer Henrietta with boats Diligence and Messenger, with cotton, beeswax, feathers, cotton yarn, &c.; shipped by merchants in this place.

Among the articles arrived by last boats were 300 patent ploughs for this market. And among the articles lately shipped from this place, were several boxes of the Morus Multicaulis buds, raised by a gentleman in this vicinity, and who, without making any parade about it, has, we learn, realized a very handsome profit by his sales, not only this but former years.

P. S.—The Henrietta has just reached the wharf; we have no freight list from her—7 P. M.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

WHEREAS, the usurpations, incapacity, mismanagment and corruption of the present Administration of the Federal Government are every day becoming more manifest, and it being our right, as well as our duty, fearlessly to express our opinions touching the conduct of our rulers, and the necessity of displacing them,

Be it Resolved by this Grand Jury, That we view with alarm the fearful increase of Executive patronage, and Executive usurpations, and that the passage of the bill, commonly called the Sub-Treasury, would add still further to increase the power and patronage of this branch of the Government.

Resolved further, That the recent enormous loss of the Public money by the subaltern officers of the Executive, that a further evil would attend the passage of the Sub-Treasury, namely, the insecurity of the Public money.

Resolved further, That we condemn in most decided terms the practice lately found to exist amongst the officers of the Federal Government, namely, the levying a tax on each other to raise a fund by which to bribe votes to uphold the Administration.

Resolved, That the eminent services of HENRY CLAY entitle him to our first consideration as a Candidate for the next Presidency. That he has shown himself on all occasions, the true friend of his country, and his whole country, and, we believe, the Southern States particularly owe him a debt of gratitude which ought to be paid.

Signed

R. McNAMARA, *Foreman*,	ADAMROSEMAN,
DAVID BARRINGER,	JOHN PHIFER,
JOHN McCULLOCH,	ROBERT CHUNN,
CHRIST'R. GRAHAM,	HENRY MOOSE,
JAMES SILLIMAN,	JACOB HUGHEY,
ISAAC RIBELIN,	JOHN SHUMAN,
JAMES LUCKEY,	JOHN SHAVER,
PETER KEARNS,	ABEL COWAN.
HENRY SMITH,	

JOHN C. PALMER dissenting.

Correspondence of the Advertiser.

BANGOR, March 9, 1839.

I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Houlton, who has had good opportunity for judging—who gives it as his opinion that there will be no blood shed, notwithstanding all the preparations on both sides—and that the men on the other side of the line are decidedly adverse to a war. Governor Harvey, it is thought issued his proclamation unadvisably, and would gladly escape the effects and results of it, and that it was produced upon a great misapprehension of the state of things at that time.

The only road into the disputed territory from the British side has been stopped up by Mr. Jarvis, for some five or six miles, by trees felled across it; while the British have been equally vigilant and active, by filling up on their side of the line by similar obstructions. Thus ingress by either party into the enemy's country by this way is entirely prevented: and when the Aroostook River begins up there will remain no opening through which the army could march, into the valley of that river. The people over the line are evidently continually in fear of an invasion from our State; and this, it is thought by many, is the great object of their keeping their soldiers in a state of military preparation. The militia of the province can not be those who have been called out, nor does it appear to be the intention of the government to call them into service. In fact little reliance can be placed upon them.

Our troops at Houlton continue to keep up a good flow of animal spirits, and appear ready to meet an enemy. On account of the nature of the season, and the great change which most are obliged to undergo in their diet, much sickness begins to prevail amongst them.

Orders have been received here to furnish a supply of provisions for 5000 men, for three months, so that it seems our Government do not think of any sudden disbandment of her troops. The transportation of provisions furnishes lucrative employment for a very large number of teams, which are continually engaged in the business. The war, thus far, is certainly an expensive one, and will cost a vast sum of money if much longe protracted.

In great haste.

P.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

AUGUSTA, March 10, 1839.

Our troops that are now on the disputed territory, will not, I am satisfied, be withdrawn. Facts are daily brought to light that justify the authorities of this State in continuing a strong force on that territory to protect the public property. It is now ascertained that timber to the value of more than a million of dollars has been cut on the public lands in the disputed territory during the past season. As that timber is scattered over a large extent of territory, it will require a large force to protect it. ...

the property. The people of New Brunswick are nearly all of them in some way connected with and interested in these trespassers.

So long as they can be permitted to cut at random the valuable timber on these lands, they will oppose the settlement, in any way, of this question—but as almost the whole business of the Province depends on the timber cut on these lands, let their lawless marauding be effectually stopped, and they will be as anxious to have the question settled as the people of this State. There can be no doubt that these operations are not only known to the Province, but that they are countenanced and aided by them. Maine must, therefore, rely on their own agents to put a stop to this business. We can expect no aid from the Provincial Government.

Our forces now on the territory are not sufficient to protect the timber, independent of any other considerations; and to protecting that there certainly can be no objections. Maine now occupies a position in this question that entitles her to the aid and support of her sister States. I trust she will not abandon it, or be recreant to her own duty.

There can be no doubt that Sir John Harvey is collecting a military force at Madawaska.

The Commercial Advertiser of yesterday evening, acknowledges the receipt, by a special messenger from Fredericton, of the Royal Gazette, extra, published at that place on the 6th inst., containing a report of some interest from Mr. McLaughlin, the Warden, dated 27th February, immediately after his release and return from Maine.

The report commences with an explicit denial that the trespassers have in any way been encouraged or countenanced by the British Government or the Provincial authorities, and then sets forth,

That since 1829 the warden has been employed chiefly in preventing depredations, whether by British or Americans:

That as the most effectual means of prevention he has every year seized all the timber which could be ascertained or even suspected to have come from the disputed territory, and either condemning it or levying heavy prohibitory duties, the proceeds of which have been paid over to the receiver general, on special deposite, to be hereafter paid over to the Government in whose favor the final adjustment of the dispute shall be made:

That for the better prevention of depredations, in July, 1837, a proclamation was issued by Sir John Harvey, forbidding all persons to cut timber on the disputed territory, which was extensively circulated; and more effectual measures were sanctioned by the Lieut. Governor for seizing and condemning such timber as should come down, either to Fredericton or St. John—which was done:

That notwithstanding these measures, great numbers of trespassers, both American and British, have entered upon the territory during the present year, the former pretending to have, and many of them actually having, authority from Maine and Massachusetts, by which many British subjects were induced to join them, under the idea that the lumber would be protected from confiscation under the permits so granted—which accounts for the unusual number of trespassers upon the territory during the present winter:

That during the last fall the warden was directed to stop all timber coming from the disputed territory down the St. John, to which end arrangements were made for placing a boom at the mouth of the Aroostook, to secure all timber that might come down in the Spring of 1839; and finally,

That the warden was directed by Sir John Harvey to make a journey through the territory during the present winter, for the purpose of discovering the resorts of the trespassers, and devising means to break up their operations; in the fulfilment of which duty he was made prisoner and taken to Bangor, where he was detained until released on his parole of honor.

The report is accompanied by the proclamation of July, 1837, forbidding trespasses and threatening depredators with the severest measures of punishment.

LATER FROM MAINE.

The advices by the Eastern mail continue to be of a pacific character. Gen. Scott has received a letter from Sir John Harvey, giving strong assurances of an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties. Little doubt was entertained at Augusta that, *for the present*, a peaceful arrangement would be effected.

In the Maine Legislature, on Friday, Mr. Cole, of Paris, from the Committee on the North-eastern Boundary, to whom the Governor's message was referred, reported the following resolve, which was read once, and Monday next assigned for its further consideration:

"*Resolved*, That, whenever the Governor of this State shall be fully satisfied, either by the declarations of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, or otherwise, that he has abandoned all idea of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, or of attempting an expulsion of the civil force sent there under our land agent, that then the Governor of this State be authorized to withdraw our military force, leaving the land agent with a sufficient *posse*, armed or unarmed, as the case may require, to drive out or arrest the trespassers, and to preserve and protect the timber from their depredations."

ATLAS OFFICE, Boston, March 18.

Some little sensation was excited in Bangor by the passage through that city, on Thursday evening, of an express from Sir John Harvey, with despatches for Gen. Scott, at Augusta. We have received a letter from our Augusta correspondent, informing us of the arrival of the express at that place, and communicating the agreeable intelligence that the character of the despatches was highly pacific. All danger is now over.

FROM FLORIDA.

An extra from the office of the Savannah Georgian brings us a letter from Garey's Ferry, dated March 13. It contains an account of the murder by the Indians of another brave officer, Capt. S. L. Russell, of the 2d infantry, and the death of the gallant Major Noel, from the wound received by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. The letter states that Capt. Russell was descending the Mimi river, on the 28th ultimo, on his way to Fort Dallas, with a part of his company in open boats—these savages, in ambush on the river bank, waited until he arrived within gun shot, when the boats received a volley from the Indians, who, being on an eminence, fired over them, and no one was injured. Capt. R. immediately struck for the opposite shore, and on reaching it, leaped out on the ground, and turning round to address a few words to his men, was instantly fired at by several Indians, three of which took effect, two in his body, and one just above the temple, producing instantaneous death. Lieut. Woodruff, Capt. R's. subaltern, who was some distance behind, heard the firing, and hastening to the succor of his captain, engaged the Indians for nearly an hour, when he forced them to retreat. He then collected his boats, and having obtained possession of his captain's [illegible] proceeded for Fort [illegible] the Indians [illegible] the country enabled them to escape. Capt. Russell was clad in the undress uniform of the infantry, and it was to this that may probably be attributed his death, as but one man of the company besides himself was touched. The loss of the Indians was not known; their number was much greater than has fought together for a long while. The remains of Capt. Russell were interred with military honors on the 1st instant.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship NORTH AMERICA, Captain LOWBER, from Liverpool, whose arrival below we announced yesterday—we have received London papers of the 6th and Liverpool of the 7th ultimo,—being one day later than those previously received by steam-ship—and by the Havre packet ship DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS, Captain RICHARDSON, arrived yesterday, we have received Paris papers of the 10th, and Havre of the 11th of the same month.

The London papers are principally interesting, from containing the debates in Parliament on the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. The principal topics discussed were the Corn Laws, Radical Reform, the state of Ireland, the affairs of Canada and of Belgium. On the first subject, the present ministry are avowedly divided; and from the tenor of the speeches, it would seem probable that no change will be made. The Radicals moved an amendment to the address, but were supported only by a small vote, the Whigs and Conservatives both voting against them.

The disturbed state of Ireland, elicited a remarkable speech from Lord Brougham, which if we can find space we will give at an early day. Early in the debate, Lord DURHAM called for an immediate consideration of his administration of the Government of Canada. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL both animadverted severely on the conduct of this Government, in relation to the inroads into Canada; but the President was defended by the Ministers Lord BROUGHAM and Mr. C. BULLER, an attache to the DURHAM mission. The latter gentleman, indeed, stated circumstances in favor of our policy, with which we ourselves are unacquainted, such as that this Government had doubled the army to prevent the assaults on Canada, and one or two other facts unheard of here before.

The letter from our Paris correspondent gives the political news of the continent up to its date, the 7th. From the papers of a later date, it would appear that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors had quitted Brussels in consequence of the refusal of the King to expel from Belgium the celebrated Polish General, *Skryzineski*.

Although the Belgians continued to evince the utmost opposition to the cession of the disputed territory, we think there can be no doubt it will take place without recourse to arms, France having acceded to the determination of the other great powers in this respect.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

At Washington City, on the 9th instant, the Hon. HENRY W. CONNOR, member of Congress from the Lincoln District, N. C., to Mrs LUCY ANN COLEMAN, daughter of the late Governor Hawkins, of this State.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 17th inst., after a protracted illness of nearly three months, Mrs. ISABELLA B. HALL, wife of the Rev. James D. Hall, in the 27th year of her age.

THE LEXINGTON

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, wishes to employ five or six good, respectable families of girls to work in their Factory as Spinners, Weavers, &c. None but those of *good character* need apply. Application to be made to J. G. CAIRNS, Agent.
Lexington, March 28, 1839. tf

Notice.

THE sale of the Land of the late THOMAS H. DENT, will not take place as heretofore advertised. JAMES OWENS.
March 28, 1839. 1t

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health*. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.
JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the feculent matter with which the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females: and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—For farther particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

To Travellers.

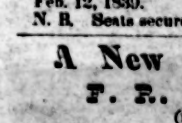
THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. tf
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

A New Confectionary.

F. R. ROUZEE,

(FROM PARIS,)



WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and its Vicinity, that he has established a CONFECTIONARY, a few doors east of the Court House, in Salisbury, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of

Candies,	*Cordials,*
Fruit,	*Wines,*
Nuts,	*Spirits,*
Cakes,	*Segars,*
Crackers,	*Fish,*
Raisins,	*Ale,*
	Cider, &c. &c.

Mr. R. would respectfully inform the Public that he intends opening a
RESTAURATEUR, (after the Parisian Style)
in which he will take great pleasure in accommodating his friends with a fine cup of French Coffee, and a variety of Dishes too numerous to mention.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.
Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

250	Plough Moulds,
	Bar Scollop and Tire Iron,
5,000	lbs. Castings, (assorted,)
20	bls. Superfine Flour,
40	bu. mountain Irish Potatoes,
30	bu. herd Grass Seed,
6,000	lbs. Lexington Cotton Yarns,
1,500	lbs. Bar Lead,
10	kegs Powder,
10	doz. superior Weeding Hoes,
75	kegs White Lead (ground in Oil,)
8	casks Rice,
25	hhds. Molasses,
	Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Salt,

by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1839.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM,
A monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

ON the first of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It, also, contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H Clinch, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Hofland, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury.—Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers,—although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The AMERICAN MUSEUM is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid*, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid*, and directed to the editors.

TRANSLATING ASSISTANTS greatly needed.
BROOKS & BROTHERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, at late dwelling of JOHN TURNER, dec'd,
Thursday the 25th of April next,
all the Lands that belong to said dec'd., (the widow's dower rite excepted,) consisting of about EIGHT hundred Acres. The said Lands are in four different tracts, one tract lying on the waters of the South Yadkin, joining the lands of John Lackey and others; the other three tracts adjoining each other, Philip Rice, [illegible] Heathman and others, including the valuable [illegible] known by the name of Turner's Mills.

A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by the heirs. H. TURNER.
Rowan Co., N. C., March 28, 1839. 3t
N. B. Any person wishing to view said Land or Mills previous to the day of sale, can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber at the Mills.

Dissolution.

THIS day the Copartnership of [illegible] was dissolved by the consent of parties. Those indebted to the Firm will make payment as possible—[illegible] set. The [illegible] will be under the control of C. R. & C. H. WHEELER, to whom due attention will be given.
WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, 3d December, 1838.

C. R. & C. H. WHEELER,

HAVING entered into a Co-partnership in the
Druggist Business,
take pleasure in announcing to the citizens generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Dye-Stuffs, Surgical Instruments,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars,
SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

together with a splendid assortment of PERFUMERY TICLES—all of which they will sell [illegible] *cheaper than any other Druggist or Merchant in the State.*

N. B. All orders from a distance, where [illegible] is given, will be promptly attended to.
Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1838.

NEW FIRM.

E. BIRCKHEAD & G. UTZMAN,
having entered into Copartnership in the
TINNING AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS,

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that it is their intention to keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware, Copper Stills, &c.

and, in short, almost every article in the above line of business that can be manufactured in this country.

Their Shop is situated on Main-street, between Messrs. Cress & Boger's, and J. & W. Murphy's stores.

N. B. Orders from a distance for work will be punctually attended to.
Salisbury, March 7, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him for

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is still ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any establishment in the western part of the State. He has just received the latest London and Paris FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds promptly; and the latest Fashions forwarded from time to time to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his property in the town of Salisbury, it has become indispensably necessary that his notes and accounts, some of which are of long standing, should be settled. Those indebted to him are therefore requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

Eight likely Negroes for Sale.
T. A. HAUGHTON.
N. B. Persons calling to settle in the absence of the Subscriber will settle with A. W. Fulton, who is his authorized agent. T. A. H.
Salisbury, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

No Joke.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book account on the 20th day of March next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination. WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

DOCT. T. J. POWLER,
(Surgeon Dentist)

WILL be absent from Salisbury for a few weeks. Persons from the Country desiring to have operations performed on their Teeth, will be attended to immediately on his return, by leaving their names at the Mansion Hotel.
February 14, 1839. 7t—tf

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Rowan County Temperance Society, will be held at the house of [illegible] Lentz, on Monday the 1st day of April next, at 3 o'clock, A. M. Addresses may be expected.
DANL. LEMLY, Pres. R. C. T. S.
March 21, 1839.

Geelike's [illegible]

THE Subscriber having [illegible] The above Medicine and [illegible] offers it for sale at the stated [illegible]
Fulton, March 28, 1839.

Where is the student who has not, time after time, made the air ring again with his vociferous imitations of CAMPBELL'S HOHENLINDEN, and even embodied his own dear self with its spirit-stirring chivalry? There is not one, we wot.—The following neat humorous parenthetical hit at that fine effusion, which is credited to the *Louisville Gazette*, is quite unique—it is a literary caricature, which, although admirably ludicrous, does not discredit the original.—*Geo. Journal.*

CAMPBELL'S HOHENLINDEN,

Amended, extended, civilized, revised, and criticised,

[BY SCOTT SHORECLIFFE, ESQ.

On Linden when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the "untrodden" snow,
[For if it was undisturbed we know
That sought has stained its purity;]
And dark as "winter" was the flow
[How that's a cooling way to show
The color or the speed, I trow]
Of lead rolling rapidly.

But Linden "saw" another sight
[No doubt she kept her eyes in plight
To look about by day and night,
To witness the coming enemy—]
When "the" drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light
[It must have been a horrid sight!]
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,
Each horseman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger "neighed"
To join the dreadful revelry.
[From all these horses, bear in mind
Could scarcely then, be kept align'd:
Not rips for fight they were inclin'd
To scourge the foemen's infantry.]

Then shook the hills with thunder "riven,"
Then rush'd the steeds to battle driven,
And "louder" than the bolts of heaven
Far "flashed" the red artillery.
[Oh, what a sight! hill's split assunder!
The steeds all lost their fire! no wonder—
And cannons "flashing loud" as thunder!
It surely was a novelty.]

And redder yet those fires shall glow,
On Linden's hills of blood-stain'd snow,
[O blood!—the battle's waging—Oh!
Excuse my gross stupidity.]
And darker yet shall be the flow
[See streams first,—all's dark you know,
When Farenheit's about zero—]
Of lead rolling rapidly.

'Tis noon—but scarce yon lurid sun
Can pierce the war clouds rolling dun,
[I thank you, sir, I owe you one!
The saying's brilliant, certainly]
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
[Now mark ye, every mother's son,
Does what till now was never done:]
Shout, 'midst the sulph'rous canopy.

The combat thickens; on ye brave,
Who rush to glory "or" the grave;
[How many gallant men may have
"Both" death and fame their destiny—]
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave!
[Reserve your good things; by your l'ave,
Sweet darling, Munich, thee I crave,
To charge with all thy "cavalry."

Ah, few shall part where many meet!
The snow shall be their "winding sheet,"
[A sheet of snow! who heard the best!
What wond'rous pliant drapery!]
And every turf beneath their feet
[When they have clear'd away the sleet,
For which they ought to have a treat—]
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

VARIETY.

We requested one of our poetical correspondents, the other day, to favor us with something sentimental, and here it is; very good what there is of it, and enough of it such as it is:

Suppose a tree's long reaching limb,
Should 'gainst a window dash,
In one of nature's breezy whims,
And knock it all to smash;
Amid the clatter and dismay,
What think you would the fragments say?
"Ye ministers of grace defend us"—
Not hint, friend Charles, they'y cry *tree*-mend-us.
Boston Morning Post.

A Bad State.—An Irishman in New Jersey, was one Sunday driving a horse with a wagon to——, when he was met by a clergyman who was going to church, and took the opportunity to chide the traveller for a breach of the Sabbath. "My friend," said he, "this is a bad way you are in." "Och! honey," said the Irishman, "and is'nt it the turnpike?" "Yes," replied the minister, "but what I mean is, that you are in a bad state:" "By me sowl," returned the Irishman "and that's true enough too, your worship—for a very bad State this, and I'll get into Pennsylvania as soon as I can." Gee up honey!

A friend who had travelled, relates the following as a literal direction given to him by an inhabitant of a remote New England town, in reply to his inquiry for the direct road to——meeting house: "Well, ole stranger, you go right straight ahead, till you come to a large oak tree, then you take that tree on your right shoulder, and go on till you come to the brick school-house—then take the brick school-house on your left shoulder, and keep straight on till you come to Squire Wingate's, and then do you take the Squire's house on your right, and you can't miss the way."

Remarkable Invention.—A journeyman clock-maker in the neighborhood of Havre, is taking measures to procure a patent for a discovery, which, if it really leads to the result announced by the inventor, must bring about a sudden and complete revolution in horology. The invention of [illegible] consists in this: (we cannot of course speak of the process, that is the property of the inventor:) Mr. —— has changed entirely the system of watches, pendulums and clocks; has simplified them that the price of these articles must submit to a reduction of 50 per cent. from present prices, and will then furnish a profit to manufacturers. The simplifying [illegible] method of making a watch [illegible] go without being wound up during a whole year, a gentleman's watch during three years, a pendulum of middling size twenty years, and a public clock for a space of two hundred and eighty years, and following in inverse progression. He has manufactured watches of so small a size [illegible] as the seal of a ring, and [illegible] that once in fifteen days. [illegible] will cost but fifty francs. [illegible] Maria Louise on the [illegible]

by himself, or those acquainted with the secret of his patent. They are enclosed in a case hermetrically sealed, and have no more thickness than a common watch. We must add, that according to the process of this inventor, the striking of bells cannot be connected with the clock work which he manufactures.—*French Paper.*

Saving Time.—A clergyman, who had a large farm, as was generally the case in our forefathers' days, went out to see one of his laborers, who was ploughing in the field and he found him sitting upon his plough, resting his team. "John," said he, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here, and be hubbing a few bushes while the oxen are resting?" John, with a countenance which might well have become the divine himself, instantly returned—"Would it not be well, sir, for you to have a swinging board in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to swingle a little flax?" The revered gentleman turned on his heel, laughed heartily, and said no more about hubbing bushes.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The Drunkest Man Yet.—We have seldom laughed heartier than while reading the following "good un" from the Cincinnati News:

A fellow who had been paying his devoirs at the shrine of Bacchus, and like Falstaff had forsworn thin potations, stood at the corner of the street, about three sheets in the wind, endeavoring to sustain himself by the assistance of a post. It was rather a difficult piece of business, for he was first upon the left side of it, then upon the other. In this emergency, a boon companion on the opposite side of the street, called to him to come across. "Come across," said the fellow with a hiccup, missing his hold on the post, and stumbling at length, you must be a smart man to suppose I can come across, when I am too drunk to stay where I am.

A Good Un.—A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor-house of the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say that you are a fool, that you don't know any thing."—"Hoh, hah!" said John, "that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I do know, and what I don't know." "I'm glad to hear it," replied the miller, "now let us hear, John, what you do know." "I know," answered John, "that the miller's hogs grow fat."—Very well, that's true John; now please to inform me what you don't know." "I don't know," said John, scratching his head, "whose corn they are fed on."

New way of Blacking Boots.—An Inn-keeper in Connecticut—who was prodigiously fond of a joke, and valued himself more on his gibes and geers, than his good accommodations and honest reckonings—one day, while sitting before his door, he observed a raw looking young man from the country, whose boots were polished much beyond the general style of his appearance. Boniface thinking he would be a capital subject for sport, called to him,

"Here, young man, I wish to speak with you?"

The fellow stopped, and Boniface proceed'ed.

"I admire the appearance of your boots—such a beautiful jet black! I wish you'd tell me how to black mine."

"That," said the awkward looking fellow, "you can do that easy enough—jist *rub them against your character.*

A point of Order.—There is a story told of a debating society down east, who undertook one night to discuss the question, whether slavery or temperance was most productive of evil in the United States? A worthy deacon who happened to be present, contending against the former, proposed to show its effects on its victims in the other world. "Stop! stop!" cried the chairman, in an earnest air, "that's out of the United States."

A New way of Reasoning.—The editor of a western paper, an old bachelor, refuses to publish marriages, unless paid for as advertisements. He says, that "he sees no reason in being obliged to expose the folly of his fellow creatures *gratis.*

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....March 28, 1839.

	Cents		Cents
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Molasses,	.62½ a 75
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	none	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
Cotton, in seed,	300	loaf,	18 a 20
clean,	12 a 13	Salt,	150
Coffee,	16 a 18	Tallow,	.10 a 12½
Corn,	a 50	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Feathers,	37 a 40	Wheat, (bushel),	100 a 000
Flour,	600 a 650	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	75		

Linseed Oil, pr. gal. $1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 8 a 10

AT CHERAW.....March 19, 1839.

Bacon, lb.	10 a 15	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Butter,	15 a 20	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	22 a 24	Oats,	a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	.550 a 625
Cotton,	13 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 100	Salt,	.325 a 350
Flour, country,	.650 a 800	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5½ a 6½	English,	00 a 11
Lard,	12½ a 15	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	45 a 50	Tea,	.100 a 137
Orleans,	50 a 62½	Tobacco, ma'ftd.	10 a 50

New Goods.

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Stirewalt's mill, Cabarrus county, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms—Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.

January 3, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent
32:6m.

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned *again* appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in *any* way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer: his necessities are pressing: he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore, on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal, yet for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture*, *Horticulture*, and *Rural* and *Domestic Economy*. Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist." J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form. Each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, postpaid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for punctual or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMERS' REGISTER is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, and neatly covered, at $5 a year, payable in advance. Or, for $5 may be purchased *two copies* of the same current or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription,) in current money, (as described below,) and without loss or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of $5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a *post-paid* order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any *new* subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall do so, as above, before the issue of the 4th number of the 7th volume; thus in effect *reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to avail of the offer.*

IV. If however, no more than one copy is ordered the subscription price will still be, as heretofore, $5 the volume; as it is not designed to permit any subscription debt, or payment, to be made for less than $5. And if an order is sent for two copies, without compliance with the conditions annexed, only one will be sent.

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, is $5 for one alone, $10 for any three together, and in the same proportion ($3,34 cents for each,) for any number of volumes, except vol. I., which is at $6, and to be furnished only as part of a full set.

VI. *All mail payments must be made in notes, or checks, of par value in Virginia*, or of a *City* and *specie-paying* bank of the State in which the subscriber resides.

VII. The risk of loss of payments for subscriptions, sent free of postage, which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster, is assumed by the editor.

VIII. All letters to the editor in regard to the Farmers' Register must be post-paid—except such as contain articles for publication.

IX. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

X. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due unless at the option of the editor.

EDMUND RUFFIN,
Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

Money Wanted!

FROM 1,000, to $3,000 Dollars wanted, on time, for which Security will be given, either on Real Estate, Negroes, or the best of Personal Security.

☞ For further particulars, reference may be had, by calling on Dr. Austin, Salisbury.
February 7, 1839. tf

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, *Mill-Stones*, *Window* and *Door-sills*, *Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and he accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. [illegible], seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH [illegible]

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON.
Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a [illegible] an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.
Feb. 21, 1839. tf

The Thorough-bred Horse

LATH,

HAS arrived at his stand in fine condition, and will be exhibited to all those who may call to see him. His Season will begin on the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of July.

For farther particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.
MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury, Feb. 7. 1839.

SCULPTURING.

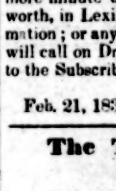
J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.
Rowan County April 13 '838. 12m



COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.
Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.
January 24, 1839. tf

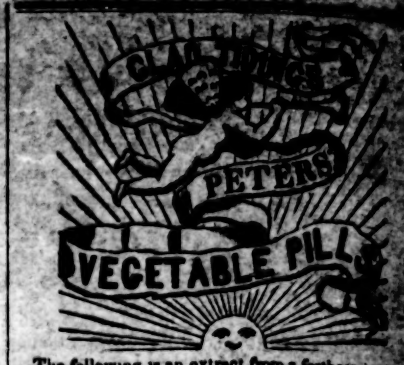
To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Tom. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are highly pleased with it.



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only valuable as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without health and strength, neither the physical nor the moral, whether the inner nor the outward man is capable of achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite to any efficient effort in the attainment of human bliss. The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, there is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and it turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite. "Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not always employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of many people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for the two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. Take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription. Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The vegetable BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted by no means far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither even though it is said in the sacred volume that "in the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only? "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert, Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, Fallstown, [illegible] county, N. C.